NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1866.

## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEWS TO THE 26th INST.

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

VERETIA FREELY CEDED TO ITALY BY AUSTRIA.

Constitutional Reforms to be Carried Out in Hungary.

Brilliant Reception in Moscow of the Officers of the United States Squadron.

Failure of the Empress of Mexico's Mission to Europe.

EXPORT OF GOLD TO NEW-YORK.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUGUST 16.

Presentation to the Czar of Russia of the Congratulatory Resolution of Congress.

CAPTAIN FOX'S ADDRESS TO THE CZAR.

The Liberal Party in Prassia in Accord with the Gevernment.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

THE LATE WAR.

### Treaty of Peace Between Prussin, Italy, Austria and Bayaria Signed.

PRAGUE, Friday, Aug. 24, 1860 A treaty of peace was concluded and signed in this city yesterday evening between the Plenipotentiaries accredited on behalf of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

The document was immediately forwarded to Vienns to be ratified by the Austrian Government.

Under the treaty the Prussian troops will evacuate the territory of Austria immediately after its ratifi-

### News of the Event Officially Beceived in London LONDON, Saturday noon, Aug. 25, 1866.

Advices have been received to-day in official circles here announcing that a Treaty of Peace between the contending Powers of Prussia, Italy, and Austria and Bavaria, was concluded by the Plenipotentaries in session at Prague on Thursday last.

The Treaty was officially signed by the Plenipoten tiaries on behalf of their respective Governments on

Among the provisions of the Treaty is one that the froops now at different points shall evacuate their positions, and retire to their respective homes within

### Vonetin Ceded Direct to Italy by Austria. PRAGUE, Saturday, Aug. 25-p. m.

The cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed. Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emanuel.

### Hungary to have a New Constitution. Loxpox Saturday, August 25-Evening. The following dispatch has been received:

VIENNA, Saturday, August 25-p. m. The Emperor Francis Joseph has determined to strengthen his empire as well as his hold upon the affections and loyalty of his subjects by granting a new constitution and ministry to Hungary. It is announced officially that a new ministry will soon be formed for Hungary, upon the basis of the constitution granted the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9.

## Saxon Co-operation with Prussia.

DRESDEN, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866. The King of Saxony has issued an order directing the Saxon ministers and Government officials to give a friendly cooperation to the Prussian officers in all

### The Siege of Mayence Baised.

MAYENCE, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866. The siege of this fortress (Mentz) was raised yesterday, and the Prussian troops will march from their positions on Sunday.

### Vinancial Affairs in Frankfort. FRANKSORT-ON THE-MAIN, Friday, August 24, 1866.

Tag legislative assenna, of the city has sanctioned the raising of a loan of twelve millions of Sorins. The Bank of Frankfort has reduced the rate of discount from five to four per cent.

### The Chamber of Deputies-Address to the King of Prussin and His Reply.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, 1866, The King of Tramia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the address voted by that body. The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favorable attitude of the legislative body. He said, bowever, that if another conflict arose with the Depuhes on the questions of the Budget and the Army, or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the

King added that he thought an other conflict was im-

The Officere of the American Squadren to M

Lea-Brittians Reception. Moscow, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866 The United States naval officers serving with the

American mission to Russia have been taken in what may be termed a triumphant manner from St. Petersburg to Moscow, in a special railroad train, ordered by the Imperial Government for the purpose.

Every station along the route was crowded with people anxions to do them honor, and the provincial authorities gave a hearty official welcome at each point of rest or delay.

An immense number of persons turned out to wel ome them here.

The officers dined to-day with Lieutenant General Prince Dolgoroukoff, who is Aid-de-Camp General to the Czar and Governor General of Moscow.

The Zoological Gardens were illuminated in fine style, and presented a splendid appearance. It has been made patent that the heart of the Rus-

sian empire offers a boundless hospitality to the representatives of the Great Republic.

## SPAIN.

### Suspension of Export Duties. MADRID, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

A Royal decree has been issued by the Spanish Government suspending for six months the export duties. Its provisions apply to the flags of all nations, and include all the ports of Spain, with those of Cuba.

## Exacuation of Mexico by the French troops.

The Empress Carlotta will not return to Mexico and it is conceded on all bands that the Empire in that country approaches its end.

It is authoritatively approunced that if additional French troops are sent to Mexico it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interest of French subjects during the fall of the Empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of Maximilianr

### The Empress of Mexico at Tarin.

TURIN. Aug. 26, 1866.

The Empress of Mexico is here, on her way to

UNITED STATES SECURITIES IN EU-ROPE.

### Active Demand for Five-Twentics in Paris-Henry Orders.

Pants, Saturday Noon, August 25, 1866. An immentse demand has sprung up in this city for United States Five-Twenties, and heavy orders for supplies have been telegraphed to American agents of various banking houses in this city.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## Fresh Shipment of Gold to New-York.

Liverpoot. Saturday, August 25-Noon. The Cunard steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, sailed this noon for New-York, via Queenstown. She has a large number of passengers, and takes £110,000 in

## Arrival of the China.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, August 25-Noon. The steamship China, from Boston, via Halifax, has arrived. Her mails for Liverpool and London were forwarded by train, and she sailed again for Liverpool.

## English Politics.

London, Sanday Evening. Aug. 26, 1868. British politics present nothing of sufficient interest

No Arrivals Out. LIVERPOOL Sunday Evening. Aug. 26, 1864. No steamships have arrived from America, since the

### JAPAN. Onibreak of Civil War.

Lospon, Saturday, August 25-p. m. Advices have been received to-day from Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, via the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean cables, that a civil war has broken out

## PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET. London, Saturday, Aug. 25-Evening.

The money market is firm. The closing quotation of consols to-day is at 804 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. The market for American stocks is steady and the closing

quotations to-day are as follows:

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Lavenpoor, Saturday, Aug. 25-Evening. The cotton market rules steady to-day and quotations remain unaltered. The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales, Middling Uplands closing at 131d. per m.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. - A Liverpoor, Saturday, August 25-Evening,

The breadstuffs market is dull, owing to more favorable weather for the crops, and prices of foreign cereals have a de-

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Livenpoot, Saturday, Ang of-Evening. The prevision market is generally unaltered.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Aug. 25-Noon. The steamship China, from Boston, via Halifax, has arrived. Her mails for Liverpool and London were forwarded by train, and she sailed again for Liverpool.

FATHER POINT, C. E., August 26, 1868.
The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool on Thursday, August 16, via Londonderry 17th, passed this point at 12 30 p. m. to-day en route for Quebec. Her news has been Light, he would not precisely as he did before. The amost entirely anticipated by the Atlantic Cable Cispatchen.

BY STEAMER CITY OF PARIS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England-Rate of Discount

The Bank of England-Rate of Discount.

A most influential deputation consisting of the representatives of the various Joint Stock Banks had an interview on the lith inst with the Chancellor of the Exchequer by appointment to represent their opinions as to the advisability of the Government taking some action respecting the Bank rate of discount.

Mr. Alderman Solomons, M. P., in introducing the deputation space of the disastrous effects which the present system of discount produced upon commerce, and read the following resolution, which had been agreed upon for preentation by the representatives of the London Joint Stock Banks:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the maintenance for so long a period of the high rate of interest fixed by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in his letter to the Directors of the Bank of England, has a tendency to retard the return of confidence necessary for the interest of commerce at home and abroad, and it is therefore desirable to seek an interview with the Government for the purpose of representing the propriety and policy of medifying that latter so far as it prescribes a minimum rate of interest at 10 per cent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he felt the importance of the subject, and assured the deputation that the Government would take the matter, into consideration. He pointed out to the deputation the fact that even though the bank rate had been 10 per cent, in accordance with the terms of the letter it had not the effect most to be desired, of increasing the reserve. He defended the course taken by the Directors of the Each of England, and thought that they had acted for the heat in the interests of all partice concerned.

Deputations from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and likewise from Leeds and Wakefield, had been received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Other deputations were also expected.

The Daily News thinks there appears reason to believe that

the pressure of public opinion on the Directors of the Banks is becoming so strong that notwithstanding the virtual refusal of the Government to interfere, their policy of maintaining ten per cent, will be speedily reversed.

The Committee of the Joint Stock Banks have called a meet-

### Intercolonial Railway-Imperial Guarantee.

It was understood that an arrangement had been come to between the British Government and the Nova Scotia and New Brunswich Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Canadian Government and Legislaure, of the details of the Confederation of British North America, and of the Imperial guarantee of the sum required by the Inter-Colonial Railway; the sum is £3,900,000.

The Irish Government have released a fresh batch

On the 13th inst. Admiral Halsted at Lloyd's received the following letter from the Admirally, in reference to the Monarch of the Seas, an emigrant ship, which salled from Liverpool for New-York on the 19th of Manch last, with 738 sons on board, and has not been heard of since:

Aug. 13, 1866.

## A Naval Engagement in Mexican Waters

Viena, August 11, 1868. Intelligence has been received here of an engage

ment in Mexican waters between a Prussian corvette and the Austrian corvette Dandolo, in which the latter was victorious.

Equal Rights for all Proclaimed in Venetia. The official gazette of Italy publishes the following

decree signed by Prince Carignano:
ARTICLE 1. In the Italian Provinces freed from the domination of Austria, all citizens are equal before the law, whatever
religious opinious they may profess. They likewise enjoy all
civil and political rights.
ARTICLE 2. All regulations as well as other laws and measures in force, whether political or civil, in the same provinces,
contrary to the civil code and procedure, are abrogated.

Disentisfaction with Prassia. Some of the Italian papers express great dissatis-faction at the King of Prossia's speech, and the tope of the Prussian journals was not considered satisfactory toward Italy.

## SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 12.—The reforms which it is intended to introduce in the island of Caba will commence with a reorganization of the administration. The proposed political reforms will only be brought in subsequently.

Madrie, Aug. 14.—The Government have paid the Bank of Spain the sum of 200,00,000 reals on account of the debt owing to the Bank.

Large quantities of builton are being sent to Madrid from the provinces.

Insurrection in Bussin.

The Moniteur contains intelligence from Tiflis that part of Russian Daghestan has risen in insurrection. Reso-forcements of Russian troops had been sent to the various places where risings took place.

WARSAW, Aug. 11.—An Imperial ordinance has been received here from St. Petersburg, seconding to which the official correspond no; with the central authorities is in future to be carried on in the Russian, and not in the Pollsh language.

## Napoleon's Policy.

The official Provincial Correspondent praises the moderation of Napoleon, and credits him with the desire not to disturb the friendly relations or interfere in German politics, and asserts that the hopes of a different character emanate from the influence of opposite parties in France. The article adds that Prussia will take steps for the theorporation of the conquered North German States without delay.

The London Times editorially says that Kapoleon has disappointed the lovers of mischief, and has proved staunch to his principles. Other London journals express satisfaction with his decision.

## Empress Carlotta Diplomatizing.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Empress of Mexico is endeavoring to obtain a release from the obligation of paying what is due France out of the proceeds of the Mexicon customs, and should the effort prove ineffectual, she will announce as her fulfilmatum her husband's abdication of the Mexican throns.

## NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER OF DEPU. Address in Reply to the King's Speech-Speech

# of one of the Chiefs of the Party of Progress,

of one of the Chiefs of the Party of Progress.

In the sitting of the Lower Chamber at Berlin, Angust 13, the draught of the Address was discussed. Herr Waldeck, one of the chief of the party of progress, expressed his stanks to the army and the King, as its leader, for the decasive battle, the results of which are of such importance, since they have led to the dissolution of the fortner German Federal Constitution, the diminution of the orlls arising from the old system of petty States, the extension of the ground upon which reats the power of Prussia and the prospect for the unity of Germany. These fruits of victory can only be secured by the cooperation of the mational representation with the Government. Herr Waldeck continued:

"We respectfully accept the declaration made in the speech of the King relative to the question of the budget. We shall examine the financial bills submitted to us, and also the bill upon the national representation of Germany."

In conclusion, the speaker pointed out the necessity for the observance of the Constitution.

Herr Grabow, former President of the Chamber of Deputies and member of the party of progress, expressed his readiness to vote the supplies requested by the Government, and his thanks for the magrantimous words of the King in reference to the bill of indemnity. He hoped that the conflict between the Government and the Chamber would be permanently settled. In conclusion, Herr Grabow gents.

victorious struggle against the threatened foreign rule and the extension of the power of Prussia were coincident with the reinvigoration of the inner life of the State, and with the firm establishment of the popular rights under the advice of men of univarsal reputation for justice in Prussia. New also do we wish that His Majesty should similarly become the author of tlerman regeneration upon a larger scale."

## GEN. MANTEUFPEL'S MISSION TO THE

Russia in the Bast-Prussian Infinence in That Quarter, and the Effects of Her Policy.

That Quarter, and the Effects of Her Policy. The London Trues's Beria Correspondence, Aug. 11.

Gen. Manteuffel has been dispatched to St. Petersburg on a special mission to the Czar. It is to be appreheaded that through him this Government will offer to assat Russia in the East, should her aid be needed by Prussia has induced the Prince of Roumania to express his readiness to exchange the suscenary of the Sultan for the patronage of the Czar.

A Roumanian corps is being concentrated on the borders of the American growing of Bukovins, coupelling the Kaiser to oppose it by a corresponding force. In Eukovins, as well as in South-Eastern Hungary and Transylvanis, which are chiefly inhabited by Roumanians, a regular unity movement being set on foot, with the comivance to any the least of it of the Bucharest Government. Thus France, by her very first proceedings in Germany, or rather by the shadows they east before them, has the unenvisible distinction of reviving ancient difficulties in the East.

### Mantenffelle Mission.

The Prussian Government intended to announce to orlin sent on the 15th the annexation of the conquered orthorn States, but was prevented by the influence of illustrations of the conquered of th rsons at Court. lission of Gon. Manteuffel to Hamburg is stated to a attended with complete success.

## RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Canr-Capt. Pox's Address on Presenting the

The resolution which I have the honor of presenting

"Mey thank too that a great has us we were the common and allies—the Russian people.

"May the Father of all nations and all rulers protect, prong, sad bies the life which He has so signally preserved, r the service of the people to which it belongs, for the good menk ad, and the giory of His Holy Name.

G. V. Fox. Assistant Scoretary of Navy." THE MISSION OF THE EMPRESS OF

### MEXICO. She Becks Aid from Prance for the Empire-In the Event of Her Paiture Maximilian to

Quit Mexico.

The Independence Belge says: "The Empress of Mexico arrived in Paris yesterday, accompanied by the Minster of Foreign Affairs of the Empire and a numerous suite. The cilicial journal of Mexico, in announcing her departure, nonflace itself to saying that her Mexico, and to arrange carieties in Europe on the affairs of Mexico, and to arrange carieties international matters. As will be seen by our correspondence from Mexico, the real object of the journey of the targets is to explain to the Emperor Napoleon the necessity of soft alandoning the empire he wished to establish on the other sids of the Atlantic, and perhaps also to defend the conduct of her husband, Maximina, from the accusations which may have been directed against him by Marshall locatice. Quit Mexico.

ages, and is morths with a vigor in the highest degree alarming to its enemies."

In another latter, dated Mexico, July 10, the correspondent of the Independence Belgs says: "I told you in my last that the mission of the Empress was to explain to Napoleon III, the internal situation of Mexico, and the impossibility of the present regime to maintain itself without the support of France. I may add now, that if Her Majosty does not succeed in her mission, if that support is refused, the Emprero is determined to quit Mexico. He already entertained the idea of doing so at the time of M. Saillard's journer, and was only prevented then by the advice of his wife, whose disposition is energetic and reuscious; but now the Empress herself recognises the necessity of choosing between this alternative or depossession by the triumphant enemy."

### WFUL PETROLEUM FIRE IN ANTWERP.

### Thousands of Barrels of Oil Ignited-Terride Explosions-Streams of Planting Petroleum-Immense Destruction of Property.

A fire broke out in the City of Antwerp on Friday morning, the 10th inst., and up to its latest advices in Lead-don was still raging tremsadously. A London paper thus de-cribes the conflagration.

iging to M. Demais figure a sur-in a blaze from end to end, there reached a magariae or depot where there was stored 10 000 barrels of petrolaum. The local firemen, police, military strove every exertion to stay its progress, and seeded in rolling a great many barrels out of the building that the explosions and vehament fury of the

The Temps has the following extraordinary story:
If our information from Rome is correct, the Pope is on the
ere of taking, in anticipation of the term fixed by the Convention of September 15, a determination not washing in originally and which, if resilized, will certainly provoke long contrevereless and complications of more than one kind. After
having announced his intention to the Catholic world in a
solemn encyclical, His Holiness will write, report says, a
letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which he will offer to hand
over to him, under the litle of a vicariate, the States of the
Clurch.

## OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

### BADEN-BADEN.

PECTS OF THE WAR—ATTITUDE OF OTHER NATIONS TOWARD PRUSSIA—PRUSSIAN DEMAND ON FRANKFORT—POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

Our Special Correspondent. BADEN-BADEN, Aug. 8, 1866. Just at the present stage of continental affairs, it is difficult to gather information that shall not be, to a certain extent, a repetition of facts already known in our own The most and best that can be done is to report in detail that which is, at first, forwarded by brief, to graphic messages. Except in case of some unusual delay, full accounts of affairs of special moment could be made to arrive in America by the first steamer that succeeded the

arrive in America by the first steamer that succeeded the one bearing the news forwarded by telegram from the point of action to the place from whence the vessel sailed, and so a difference of three or four days, at most, should intervene between the arrival of the news of any event and the full particulars.

But with an Atlantic cable in successful operation, making possible the publication in New-York of any important event occurring in any part of Europe at the close of the second day, the task of a correspondent is multiplied by just the number of days between the arrival of the telegram and his own communication. As a people we are eager for a new sensation. During our own war it was not easy to persuade ourselves that "no news was always good news." Thus the paper that had nothing in it could not be as easily forgiven as the one with a long column of stirring items ead starting announcements, of which, if one in six had any foundation in truth the proportion was large. If all the news was founded on error one night, and contradicted the next, leaving us precisely where it found us, we held it better for both. But if we are eager for new sensations, and anxious to know what is going on, we are happened, what started that or checked another, or turned a fourth into this, that or the other channel, may expect about the interest he would inspire who re-opened the ground a forteight after the seed was sown, to show forth how it came there, and by what power it chanced to be a seed. Very thoroughly does he need to know what he is talking about who thus seeks to insurrectionize a fact, forgotten by the many, and remembered by just the minds expable of taking the first item, calculating its relative importance with its probable causes and results, and who after that, letting it alone, will naturally wish, if the desire is not expressed, that others would so and do likewise! Nevertheices, to the rejoieing at home is added, I am sure, the most fervent congratulations of every wanderer upon the final success of the Telegraph—this victory of science over the sea. We seem nearly home, with that strong cable linking abore to shore, though our best thoughts needed not this mescenger, nor cost ten dollars a word to reach the home—our native land—too strong for the cable to bear; too precious to be paid for in gold; thying faster than the wind, they come to our own, scaled in no white package; borne by no running newaboy; cried out by no loud voice; unread, unspoken, unacknowledged, perhaps, until the night falls and the twilight gives leisure for thoughts sure and swill, and feelings tender and real.

Fortunately the war is over, and the present is somewhat a time for retrospect; there is little occurring of an exciting, though every day's record is of an intensely interesting nature. Probably at no period of time, unless we except the period of battles, have the days marked greater changes in the destiny of European nations than they are marking now. The armies are resting in their positions; the wretched poor of the countries, particularly of Bohemia and Moravia, are gathering a little heart, and saving the remnants of the harvests, which the troops have trampled over and destroyed. There are no sounds of warfare

political sky; now and then gleams of sunshine, hopefulness, and acquiescence, in the turn affairs are taking, runs through a column or two of some German journal, but there are oftener little stormy gusts of impatience, or shadows of dread, and anxiety, and fear for the future, and plentiful showers of tearful regret, on the part of the subjugated, and occasionally a little vague, misty, threatering from beyond the Rhine, a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. It may be that it is in reality the slow uplifting of that hand, that having so long held a scepter over European affairs cannot quietly acquiesce to its passing away, or drop idle and empty, now that the war is over. If its fingers closed around a province or two it would be easier, but there is reason to fear that, uplifted, its shadow may blacken into a storm, fiercer than any we have yet known. True it is that Napoleon has watched with jealous eye the use that would be made of the power gained by Prussian arms. So long as the latter country adhered to her original programme all was received in silence, or without audible remonstrance; but when modification followed modification ali of such nature as should be for Prussia's interest alone, and she calarged her proposed boundaries at every mention, till she had inclosed millions of people and thousands of miles of territory more than by her original declarations, and then the displeasure of Imperial France began to be manifest, yet restrained with such marvelous policy and self-courtol as assures us that its full manifestation will be a thing not to be despised. Of course neither France nor any other country can dispute the right of Prussia, according to the laws of war, to obsorb, if she chooses, every one of these little countries that has actually been in arms against her, however alight their opposition may have beet. How many and the late of the thing, whether than such as she could make herself; and, indeed, it is a question that appears to every candid thinker, much as we dislike the apparent inju

over to him, under the little of a vicaniate, the States of the Church.

This transfer would comprehend, be it observed, the previnces which feary has annexed to herself in variue of Royal degrees, which the Holy See has noter recognized and which surelf, worketh at last—His own great will?

## PRICE FOUR CENTS.

### FLORENCE.

PORTUNES OF THE ITALIANS—THE PEACE REGOTIA-TIONS—THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE PRAGUE CONFERENCE AND HIS INSTRUCTIONS— THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS CONCILIATORY TOWARD THE KING AND BISMARK.

The Italians have decidedly bad luck. Last Techere blew a violent gale at Ancona; the powerful mot affondators was moored outside the harbor; the sea a cough, the ship steamed back into the harbor, but by

Affondatore was moored outside the harbor; the sea being rough, the ship steamed back into the harbor; but by some mistake the portholes remained or were blown open, and the noblest ship of the Italian fleet went dewn. She lies in ten fathoms water, and will be soon raised. Still the inten fathoms water, and will be soon raised. Still the inten fathoms water, and will be soon raised. Still the inshap proves again that there is something rotten in the Italian navy.

As to the negotiations, things went his was soon the good of the present of the present of the present of the Nicolaburg preliminaries, did not choose to practice for Italy more than she was strictly bound to do by the original treaty of alliance. She insisted shortly upon the cession of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and did her best to arrange her own interests in the clearest way possible. Italy did not at once accept the preliminaries of peace, since she insisted principally upon good boundaries—in the north, the Alps of the Tridentine country; in the east, the river Isongo—but Austria refused such an interpretation of the Prussian preliminaries, and, freed from the imminent danger of the occupation of Vienns, she began to concentrate her army on the Italian boundaries and at Trento; and, when at last Victor Emanuel was willing to sign the armistice on the basis "uti possidetis," which would have left him in possession of three-fourths of the Tridentine country until the question of the boundaries would be settled by freaty. Francis Joseph turned round and insisted upon the evacuation of every portion of Italy non-included in the strictest interpretation of the word Lembardo-Venetian kingdom—that is to say, excluding all the Duchy of Friuli between the Tagliamento and isongo actually occupied and governed by the Italians. He knew that both Frussia and France object to such an interpretation, but it was a new humilation which Austria would not spare to Italy, in order to let her feel that she was defeated at Custozza and at Lissa, and owes all she

BERS SUMMARILY EXECUTED BY MAXIMILIAN-A

OFFICIAL IMPERIAL REPORTS.

## CANADA.

THE SALE OF DEBENTURES NOT AS LARGE AS WAS EX-

PEGTED—CNEAVORABLE WEATHER FOR THE CROPS.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

OTRAWA, Naturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

The sales of the Government debentures thus far do not at all come to the expectations of those in authority there. They have yielded only about \$250,000. In consequence of this the Government has made arrangements to issue Provincial notes as soon as the time for the sale of the debentures shall expire—that is on the 20th of September. The weather in the Ottawa Vailey is not favorable for the gathering in the crops.

## CALIFORNIA.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION REVERSED-IMPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866. The steamer Orizaba, from Portland, Oregon, brings

San Francisco, Saurday, Aug. 25, 1866.
The steamer Orizaba, from Portland, Oregon, brings \$293,300 in treasure.

Her British Majesty's ship Alert, and the French war ships Victoire, Talisman, Rhih and Lucifer were in the port of Guaymas August 13.

In the case of the United States agt. 300 baskets of champagne, of which Lock and Montague were claimants, Judge Field of the United States Circuit Court has reversed the decision of the District Court, on the ground that the difference between the invoice and selling prices was improper cridence to go before a jury. The case was remanded and a new trial ordered.

A Honolulu letter of Aug. 2 says the murderer of Mr. R. Dadvit had been captured and confessed the marder. The ship Empress Eugenie arrived from Manilla brings 23,000 bags of sugar and 1,100 bags of coffee.

The bark Spirit of the Sea arrived from Hong Kong brings 10,000 bags of fice.

Mining shares are again declining. Savage, 31,145; Crown Point, \$250; Veilow Jacket, \$710; Ophir, \$215; Chollar, \$178; Empire Mills, \$110.

Disserted from Hong Kong Philasselle.

Dienstrous Fire at Zanceville, O.

The extensive machine works of H. and F. Blaudy. at Zanesville, O., were destroyed by are last right. Loss, \$200,000, incured for \$15.000.